



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

be guilty of—a lie. An objection may at first sight appear in case of the last, *Hemerocallis*, where a second name *H. Liliastrum* occurs, and which has been since segregated into another genus. We admit the force of the objection only in case that the name *Hemerocallis* arbitrarily and contrary to all reasonable precedent, be reserved for the segregated genus of which *H. Liliastrum* Linn. now forms a component. This would mean more and more unreasonable changes making confusion worse confounded; for *H. Lilio Asphodelus* is the undisputed type of the Linnaean genus. Not one perhaps of all the staunchest followers of the supposed principle of the Vienna Code has ever even for a moment thought of questioning the validity of the Linnaean genera *Erythronium*, *Mussaenda* and *Hydrocharis*, for they are attributed to him in all books that have them. Yet the very rules fabricated require that we reject these

It follows then that it is a very difficult matter for code makers to elaborate rules which are expected to make Linnaeus fall in line with their arbitrary decisions. It sometimes seems a pity that he never could have foreseen that 1753 was to be the beginning of botanical nomenclature. With codes as with arguments if one starts wrong one must pile up more and more inconsistencies to try to make an unreasonable proposition seem plausible. If this were a fable we would point the obvious moral that it is pleasant to make arbitrary rules only when we do not expect to have them kept.

OUR WINTER BIRDS.

The chief event in the bird world this winter was the presence of the Robin in each month and notably in January and February. The birds seen here were doubtless those having the most northern range, the severity of the weather having driven them south to places where they could find water. The individuals observed in this locality were usually seen near the edge of a lake where the water did not freeze. That the Robins could endure very cold weather, when the temperature was many degrees below zero, shows that it is not the severity of a climate that caused the birds to migrate, but the scarcity of food and water. This is the only

winter during which the writer has found the Robin. The largest number observed on any day was six.

The weather continued cold until March 14, when the temperature rose to 41°, and the Killdeer and Robin arrived from the south. The appearance of the Redpoll on March 5 was the first time this species was observed by the writer. The absence of the Nuthatch since Feb. 24 shows that this species has its period of migration.

DECEMBER.

Birds not seen on any day:

Goldfinch	Chickadee
Hell Diver	Evening Grosbeak
Snowflake	

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Downy Woodpecker, 1, 3, 25, 27	Brown Creeper, 4, 10, 11, 13,
Snowbird, 1, 11, 12, 13, 25, 28.	15, 18, 22
Tree Sparrow, 1, 25	Screech Owl, 14, 18
Robin, 11	Song Sparrow, 2
	Cardinal, 11

Birds seen every day except the dates after their names:

Crow, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23,	White-breasted Nuthatch, 1, 2,
26, 27, 28, 30, 31	5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 23,
Blue Jay, 3, 6, 7, 8, 14, 20, 24,	26, 27, 30, 31
26, 30	

Total number of species seen in December, 11.

JANUARY.

Birds not seen on any day:

Brown Creeper	Goldfinch
Chickadee	Screech Owl

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Downy Woodpecker, 18, 19, 20,	White-breasted Nuthatch, 5, 6,
22.	7, 9 to 13, 15, 17 to 20, 24,
Snowflake, 16.	25, 30.
Blue Jay, 1, 2, 15, 21, 22, 23,	Tree Sparrow, 31
24, 26, 30, 31.	Crow, 2, 11, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24,
Robin, 17 to 24, 27, 28, 30	26, 27, 30, 31
Snowbird, 18, 22, 29	

Total number of species seen in January, 8.

FEBRUARY.

Birds not seen on any day:

Snowbird	Snowflake
Screech Owl	Chickadee
Goldfinch	

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Crow, 3, 6, 7, 12 to 18, 22 to 25, 27, 28	Brown Creeper, 13
White-breasted Nuthatch, 2, 11, 14, 24	Downy Woodpecker, 6, 16, 20
Blue Jay, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14 to 17, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29	Tree Sparrow, 15 to 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28
	Sparrow Hawk, 14

Total number of species seen in February, 8.

MARCH.

Birds not seen on any day:

White-breasted Nuthatch,	Brown Creeper
--------------------------	---------------

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Crow, 1 to 4, 7 to 10, 12	Hairy Woodpecker, 2
Blue Jay, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13	Snowflake, 2, 3
Robin, 3	Redpoll, 5
Downy Woodpecker, 7	Tree Sparrow, 1

Total number of species seen up to March 14, 8.

Total number of species seen during the winter, 15.

MIGRATION OF OUR BIRDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1911.

It will be seen by making a comparison between the autumn migration in 1909 and that of 1911 that the dates are very close in the case of some species, while in others there is seen to be a difference of three weeks or a month. Is the great disparity in some dates due to an actual difference or is it because the writer has failed to observe the correct dates in such instances? With a few species the writer is willing to admit that he may have missed the right dates by many days, but when the number of species showing such disparity in their time of migrating is not few, he believes there was a considerable difference in the time of leaving in the two seasons.

As to what was the cause of such a wide gap in the dates, the